



VOL XXII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1854.

NO. 37.

MAINE FARMER

Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

WINTER WHEAT.

We hardly know what to say at present upon this subject. There have been some very good crops of winter wheat harvested in Maine this season, and some poor crops. In some fields the winter kill had made mischief, and in a few the weevil put in for a share. If it were not so uncommonly dry, we should say put in the wheat as soon as possible, but if you should do so it cannot come up at present. We think it would be advisable for some of our farmers to try both the early and the late sowing in the same field, and note the result. Many of the farmers in Aroostook County, prefer sowing late, but then it must be remembered that in their latitude the snow generally falls deep, and comes on to the ground before it is much if any frozen.

We commend the following communication by a New Yorker, to the New England Farmer on this subject.

Mr. Editor:—The farmers of New England cannot but be gratified—particularly the readers of your paper—that you are an advocate for growing wheat.

Your two last issues contain wholesome and timely advice to farmers. The admonitions of the past year will long be remembered, as connected with the price of a barrel of flour. The pockets of those whose bounden duty it is to produce the barrel of flour, in many instances, have been drained to their last pocket-piece. Is there any other way to restore this spent capital, than to move at once under your advice? If our ancestors crowned their wheat-sheaves with flowers, and sang and danced,—let us of the present day, weave a garland of flowers for the sheaves, and erect a triumphal arch bearing the inscription,—“Our triumphant farmers were wheat growers; we will emulate their example in this age of improvement.” Finally, your statistics of wheat growing in the Old World, are of much interest; we hope they will not escape the eye of our agriculturists. Cultivation has brought up the wheat crops in England and Ireland; it is but a few years since, that they did not average a larger crop than our Western States, which now altogether do not produce in the aggregate, fifteen bushels to the acre for a series of years. New England would not compound at this rate. There is any quantity of land in New England that will produce as much wheat as in Old England, with the same appliances and mode of cultivation. A plenty of manure—ashes, bone-dust, (as to lime, not as a fertilizer but as a moistener, under the surface, it may have a soothing effect, and you are pretty sure of a crop.) Samuel Frothingham, Jr., Esq., of Milton Hill, raised an immense crop of winter wheat. He used freely pig manure turned under green-sward. He lost a portion of it from its ever-growing weight and succulence, it being bent down in a shower and was too heavy to rise again. I think his yield was fifty bushels to the acre.

My own experience—so often told—and perhaps, too little heeded, I will once more venture to mention. My first year's experience was to sow an old piece of mowing land, 14 acres. I sowed three bushels of wheat and harvested with it six bushels of slaked lime. It yielded forty-seven bushels of wheat. I used no manure, it being simply an experiment. I continued to raise wheat six years; the fourth year it yielded; my average yield for the whole time was twenty-five bushels to the acre. I doubted the necessity of using lime, and sowed spent ashes on the grain early in spring. Yet I would not oppose the use of lime to the acre.

My soil was what may be termed a good grass land, clay substratum; wet land will not mature wheat, neither will it winter dry. Dry, descending lands are better for this crop. A pasture, an old mowing field, or a clover crop plowed in, and all the manure you can turn in is all the better; you may lay down to grass at wheat sowing.

During the present season it has occurred to me that “winter-kill” is the great object to guard against. My friend Taber, of Vassalboro, has written me, that this is the discouraging feature in Maine. We know that many farmers are of opinion that if the wheat is sown any time before “snow flies,” it is early enough. In October, perhaps, with land cold, no manure, so clayey, that the harrow hardly makes an impression, the grain is scarcely up; the ground closes and there is hardly a show of blade or root; spring opens, the ground thaws and freezes alternately, and the little furry grain is all thrown out a perfectly dead substance. Is there not too much of this kind of farming among our Eastern friends? Not so with my worthy friend at Vassalboro. He takes a high rank.

But “winter-kill” is to be guarded against. I have been trying experiments in my garden; to wit: have planted wheat, (Spring and Winter varieties) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inches deep, exact measure; it may astonish the reader to learn, that it has come up at a depth of six inches, in a light, rich soil. I planted a single berry in a place; the Winter variety at one inch, had seven stalks to the kernel; 2, 3 and 4 inches, six stalks each to the kernel; 5 and 6, three stalks each to the kernel. So that deep planting would require double the seed and would not be safe to adopt.

To test the experiment was my object, and I have planted at three several times; at one planting, it did not come up at six inches. Now to avoid “winter-kill,” sow early in September, from 1st to 10th; plow in 3 inches deep, if mellow soil, 4 inches. This gives depth of root, and an advanced blade (which thawing or freezing will not throw out) and amounts to a large gain in early maturing the crop for the next season. Would not this be a fair conclusion?

The early fall growth is of the greatest importance. The horse-plow cannot be used for a better purpose, even if the farmer is in a hurry and thinks it is time lost.

The Michigan or double eagle plow, will so

leave the soil furrow as to make it easy to cover three inches deep. A loaded cultivator might be sufficient.

Always plow deep; vegetable roots strike deep.

Many of your farmers have raised wheat in Massachusetts this year: would they not subscribe the public good by publishing their doings? Would it not induce many to “go and do likewise?”

The time for sowing is at hand, and he that would avail himself must be “up and doing.” I would recommend to sow two bushels to the acre on lightish soil, and two and half bushels on heavier soil.

Yours respectfully,

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1854. H. POOR.

REMARKS. On land in good condition we have never used more than five pecks of seed; six pecks we should consider liberal seeding on a well-manured clay loam. It will be well for the cultivator to make experiments with different quantities of seed, say at the rate of 5, 6, 7 and 8 pecks.

[Ed. N. E. Farmer.]

HOW MUCH SHOULD A COW EAT? Since the drought has become severe, the milkmaids bring in light pails of milk, and the butter and cheese diminish in quantity in proportion to the number of cows milked. The reason, as every one knows, is because the cows do not obtain food as succulent and nutritive as heretofore, and also because they do not obtain enough of what there is to eat.

How much should a cow have to eat? According to a series of experiments, carefully tried by persons well versed in the principles of feeding, in Bavaria, a translation of the report on which we find in the Country Gentleman of the 17th ult., furnished that paper by S. W. Johnson, who is at present in that country, it should be one-thirtieth of the cow's live weight. Thus, if the cow weighs 600 lbs., she should have 20 lbs.

The following is an extract from the report: “Our trials have confirmed the view that cows, to give the greatest possible quantity of milk, must daily receive and consume one-thirtieth of their live weight in hay, or an equivalent thereof. If more feed be given, the excess goes to the formation of flesh and fat, without occasioning a corresponding increase in the yield of milk; but if, on the contrary, less feed be furnished, the amount and value of the milk will be immediately and considerably diminished.”

We cannot now say what number of pounds of green grass would, as a general thing, be equivalent to one pound or one hundred pounds of good hay, but it is pretty evident that most of the milk cows in our vicinity do not attain it now, in the common pastures.

The same experimenters also lay it down that, “in order that cows may yield abundant and good milk in winter, they must receive a certain quantity of concentrated food, such as bran, meal, or rape cake, (the substance left after expressing the oil from rape seed—similar to oil cake.) One pound of rape cake could not be replaced by two pounds of hay. When the attempt was made, there was found especially a decrease in the amount of butter contained in the milk. The quantity of cake may be increased to two pounds daily per head, and, as in the remaining fodder, the amount of beets, carrots, potatoes and straw is liberal, a bad taste in the butter will be less perceived.”

WASHINGTON BUTTER WITH NEW MILK.

A writer in the Boston Cultivator over the signature of “Many,” says that he finds in a French work the following remark, and asks if any of the butter makers in this country have ever tried it, and if so, with what result? The remark is as follows:—

“To procure butter of an excellent flavor and extreme delicacy, it must be washed finally with new milk. The cream of the milk is incorporated with the butter, and communicates to it its sweetness and delicacy.”

We have never known this process tried, but we should fear if any of the cream of the milk should adhere to the butter and was not worked out, unless the butter was used soon, it would become sour and perhaps bitter, and injure the flavor of the butter. It is, however, very easily tried.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The fifth session of this association will be held in Horticultural Hall, in Boston, on the 13th of this month, (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock A. M.

Those in this State who feel interested in the culture and improvement of fruit, will have an opportunity of being present. If they cannot go, we hope they will forward specimens of fruit. It is rather early to present many of the best winter fruits of Maine, but we nevertheless hope that there will be a good array of specimens exhibited from our orchards. All packages of fruit intended for exhibition should be addressed in this way: “For the American Pomological Society, Horticultural Hall, School Street, Boston, Mass.”

A committee will take charge of the same. All Horticultural, Agricultural and other kindred societies are requested to send delegates. Certificates of such delegates should be directed to Marshall P. Wilder, Esq., President of American Pomological Society.

For the Maine Farmer.

WOLF IN CATTLE.

Mr. Editor:—I noticed in the Farmer an enquiry about the wolf on the jaw. I have had two within the last two years, and I will give my opinion in regard to the causes of them, and what will cure them. I think they are caused by a fracture on the bone, and not from the tooth as some think. One of mine, I think, was struck on the jaw by a boy, with a club, and the other was under a barn that stood up from the ground and blew down on him; soon after the wolf made its appearance. Now for the cure.

I think the only sure cure is to fit them for the butcher as soon as possible, and put them under their treatment. CHARLES AXES. Sangerville, August 25, 1854.

SAVE THE SEEDS. Now is the time to look out and secure a choice selection of flower seeds.

For the Maine Farmer.

OBSERVATIONS UPON HORN AIL. Mr. Editor:—I submit to you the following remarks for publication, if you shall judge them worthy of a place in the columns of your valuable paper.

Upon examining the horns of cattle, suffering under diseases in a chronic form, or acute, in a congestive stage, we find a death-like coldness pervading them. This coldness is termed by farmers, quack farmers, and cow leeches, Horn Ail. Is there a local disease of the horns, that requires local remedies applied to them? I answer in the negative. In assuming so decided a position, so contrary to the ignorant and superstitious notions of the day, in regard to diseases of domestic animals, I shall probably awaken feelings of opposition and perhaps contempt, in the minds of the above named class of individuals. In adding evidence to sustain the position that I have assumed, I shall endeavor to found my remarks upon truth, and true physiological principles, those laws of nature which govern the life and health of every living creature. The modus operandi of treating this disease, which is considered so formidable, by the non-medical, is not more curious than absurd; although enshrouded in clouds of mystery by the interested operator, every intelligent man can see, that it consists in acts of cruelty to the most barbarous nature, operations which are but relics of the dark ages, that have long since fallen into disuse, with all humane and scientific veterinary practitioners. An animal is taken sick, the cow-downer is sent for, he comes puffed up with a consciousness of his power, with an air of the greatest importance he approaches the animal and applies his hand to the horns of the suffering creature, after a moment's silence he exclaims, she's got the horn ail. A few remarks made upon the disease, although based upon self conceit and ignorance, are eagerly swallowed by the gaping spectators. We now commence preparations for an operation, termed the boring of the horns; this operation is performed with the most formidable of his instruments, a common gimlet, two or three turns of which instrument is sufficient to penetrate the cavity between the horny and osseous portion of the horn. On the gimlet penetrating this cavity or sinus, the operator announces to the bystanders that the horn is hollow. On withdrawing the gimlet, a small quantity of blood and thick mucus escapes, the horn is pronounced diseased, and according to the usual custom must be destroyed. Again in aged animals the bony structure within the horn often collapses or shrinks, a sinus is thus formed within the horn; by boring in a lateral direction the gimlet enters it. Here, again, the horn is pronounced hollow; best brine or some other filthy compound is injected into the horn, perhaps some general medicine is administered upon the same antiphysiological principle, and the poor animal is left for nature to perform a cure, or die from the effects of such barbarous treatment. Abscesses will sometimes form in the frontal sinuses, the result of common catarrh, the gimlet may penetrate the sinus containing the pus, which thus escapes, but if let alone it will finally escape through the nostrils, nature's own method of rid itself of morbid matter, which is altogether an easier, safer, and much less barbarous way. Here, again, the horns are diseased, and should the animal recover, (which it would eventually without any interference,) the recovery is strangely attributed to the boring process. Horn ail is only a symptom of derangement, it is no more a disease of the horns than it is of the functions generally. Then, why attack the horns more than any other part that shows symptoms of derangement? The extremities in many diseases are as cold as the horns, why not apply the piercing iron or use the gimlet upon them? It would be full as advantageous to the animal, and as likely to cure the disease. If there be an excess of vital action within or around the base of the horn, there must be a corresponding deficiency in some other part of the system; likewise, if there is inflammation of any of the internal organs, there must be a deficiency in the region of the horns, and extremities; can we equalize the circulation or relieve the congested blood vessels of their contents by boring the horns, or by applying local remedies to them? All such attempts to cure disease must fail, for they are in direct opposition to the laws of nature, and an invitation to death to come, and relieve the suffering animal of its pains. The horn will feel cold when there is an unequal distribution of blood. This is improperly termed horn ail. It is no more a disease of the horns than it is of interrupted secretion, absorption, and finally the whole mucus membranes. The horns will also feel unnatural if there is a determination of blood to the head, as in pneumonia. Can we cure this awful malady, that takes from the animal all reason and renders it almost mad, by simply doctoring the horns? If we can cure disease by raving against the sensitive operations of nature, then the boring process will succeed in curing horn ail. This unequal distribution of the blood may result from allowing the animal to stand in his own excrement, or being exposed in cold damp situations, thereby contracting the external surface, and driving the circulation to the internal organs. By checking the insensible perspiration, we confine morbid matter within the system; from it abscesses are formed, sometimes in the head, called garget, at other times in the horns, called horn ail. It is a law of the animal economy for pus to burrow towards the external surface, as on the udder, and be discharged, or to the mucous membranes as in those of the head, and be discharged by the nostrils, if not interrupted by the officious meddling of the quack farmer. In all cases where the horns and extremities are cold, the free use of counter-irritants or stimulating liniments, will invite action to them. If the animal is laboring under derangement of the digestive organs, diffusible stimulants must be given and all obstructions removed by aperients and injections, if necessary. Endeavor to promote a healthy action through the whole system, give the

animal nutritious food, show plenty of clean soft water, and pure atmospheric air, and fulfill the above indications and horn ail will soon disappear. A STUDENT.

NOTE. Our correspondent is right in the position he takes, and the views he gives upon the disease in cattle commonly called horn ail. [Ed.]

For the Maine Farmer.

SETTING AND GRAPING APPLE TREES.

Mr. Editor:—Being a farmer, and well-wisher to the horticulturist, (for I claim a place in that community,) I will offer my experience in the setting out and grafting of apple trees. Last October I bought and set out one hundred apple trees on good tillage ground, well fenced. Last spring I had them all grafted, as high up as it would go,—some five feet high, which will save three years' growth. When the actions first started to grow, they were attacked by the canker worm and red lice, which stopped their growth, until I put on snuff, twice a week, which protected them from their ravages. I stopped the growth of some by scraping off the sprouts from the stock of the tree. I say, let the sprouts grow till the scions get under a good way. Notwithstanding the worms and lice, heat and drought, some of them have grown two feet, and have handsome tops, with the very best kind of fruit. The trees now stand me twenty cents each. I prefer them to the New York trees, for I know what I have got for fruit.

Now, to protect them from the mice, during winter, I have peeled off white birch bark and put it on the stocks of those trees that are most exposed to the depredations of the mice. I should be pleased to wait on any one who felt interested enough to call and see for themselves. Hartford, August 21. H. BISSER.

NOTE. We are glad to hear of the good success which our correspondent meets with in the cultivation of his trees. He must be mistaken about the canker worm. The true canker worm has not yet been seen in Maine. [Ed.]

For the Maine Farmer.

SOWING GARDEN SEEDS IN THE FALL.

Mr. Editor:—I desire to ask a few questions in regard to fall sowing garden seeds. I have heard it recommended as being better for spring sowing. If that be the case, when is the proper time to sow? Should the seed be sown so early in the fall as to allow of their coming up in the fall or not? If you or some of your numerous subscribers would answer this, you would greatly oblige a young farmer. Albion, Aug. 1, 1854. J. D. Y.

NOTE. We hope that any of our readers who have had experience in fall sowing garden seeds, will communicate the results for the benefit of our correspondent and others.

We had experience in sowing only a few kinds of such seeds in the fall. We have sown parsnips, onions, lettuce, and tomatoes in the fall. We prepared the ground as we would for spring sowing, sowed the seed so late in the year that they did not germinate until spring. We put a dressing of horse manure and litter over the beds, but raked it off partially in the spring. These seeds spring up as soon as any of the weed seeds do, and thus produce early crops. The ground should be spaded up between the rows, as soon as the seeds which you sow have vegetated, thus counteracting the condensing of the earth, by pressure of the snow and rains of winter. [Ed.]

For the Maine Farmer.

MOWING MACHINES—QUERY.

Mr. Holmes:—In conversation the other day with a neighbor, who had used the mowing machine the present season, relative to its value &c., he says, “If I have not gained in the cutting of the grass, I have in the additional quantity cut,” by which I understand the machine cuts so close as to give some 2 or 3 tons more to 30 tons, than in the cutting by hand.

My object in now addressing you is for your opinion as to the effect in any way on the ground or future crop by close shaving; my impression is that such a year as the present, it may be injurious to shave too close. The drought with us is sharp; potatoes will be potatoes this year, anyhow.

Mowing machines are but little used with us—only one in town. W. BUXTON. North Yarmouth, Aug. 11, 1854.

NOTE. Our friend Buxton is right in his views respecting close mowing. The machines however might be gauged so as to cut any required height. [Ed.]

WASTE MANURES. Many farmers thoughtlessly throw into the roads or the streams running near them, things which are highly valuable as fertilizers—such as corn cobs, the decayed vegetables and scrapings of their cellars, dead animals, pieces of leather, old shoes and other clothing, hair, and even ashes. All these things should be added to the manure heap, and allowed to decompose and be mixed up with it. In our daily walks we notice more or less of this waste, more particularly among small farmers, some of whom are sending their money to the city for street manure, guano, poudrette, &c.; a cart load of things which they might annually make at home, at one-fourth the cost of what they pay for it abroad. Besides, such things lying about the house or outbuildings look very untidy, and often are extremely offensive and disgusting.

KILLING ANTS IN GARDENS. These insects are often very troublesome in gardens, and many plans are employed to get rid of them. Mr. Jona. Foster, of this city, informs us that he has disposed of them in the following manner: Level down their hills and place near them small pieces of board; in a few days the ants will collect under these, and form their nests and lay their eggs and larvae near the surface. Then take a tea-kettle of boiling water, and lifting up the boards, dash in a pint or so upon them. Repeat a few times and they will cease to annoy you. [Rural New Yorker.]

APPLE DUMPLINGS. The best way to cook apple dumplings, is to steam them. If baked, they are too dry and hard. If boiled, they are apt to be clammy and water soaked.

BLESS GOD FOR RAIN.

“Bless God for rain,” the good man said, And wiped away a grateful tear; That we may have our daily bread, He drops a shower upon us here. Our father, Thou who dwell'st in Heaven, We thank Thee for the pearly shower; The blessed present Thou hast given, To man and beast, and bird and flower.

The dusty earth, with lips apart, Look'd up where rolled an orb of flame, As though a prayer came from its heart, For rain to come; and lo! it came.

The Indian corn with silken plume, And flowers with tiny pitchers filled, Send up their praises of sweet perfume, For precious drops the clouds distilled.

The modest grass is fresh and green, The brooklet swells its song again; Methinks an Angel visit is seen In every cloud that brings us rain. There is a rainbow in the sky, Upon the arch where tempests tread; God wrote it ere the world was dry, It is the autograph of God.

On Stock.

For best breeding mare and colt, \$150 2d do. 125 3d do. 100 4th do. 75 5th do. 50 6th do. 25 7th do. 10 8th do. 5 9th do. 2 10th do. 1 11th do. 50 12th do. 25 13th do. 10 14th do. 5 15th do. 2 16th do. 1 17th do. 50 18th do. 25 19th do. 10 20th do. 5 21st do. 2 22nd do. 1 23rd do. 50 24th do. 25 25th do. 10 26th do. 5 27th do. 2 28th do. 1 29th do. 50 30th do. 25 31st do. 10 32nd do. 5 33rd do. 2 34th do. 1 35th do. 50 36th do. 25 37th do. 10 38th do. 5 39th do. 2 40th do. 1 41st do. 50 42nd do. 25 43rd do. 10 44th do. 5 45th do. 2 46th do. 1 47th do. 50 48th do. 25 49th do. 10 50th do. 5 51st do. 2 52nd do. 1 53rd do. 50 54th do. 25 55th do. 10 56th do. 5 57th do. 2 58th do. 1 59th do. 50 60th do. 25 61st do. 10 62nd do. 5 63rd do. 2 64th do. 1 65th do. 50 66th do. 25 67th do. 10 68th do. 5 69th do. 2 70th do. 1 71st do. 50 72nd do. 25 73rd do. 10 74th do. 5 75th do. 2 76th do. 1 77th do. 50 78th do. 25 79th do. 10 80th do. 5 81st do. 2 82nd do. 1 83rd do. 50 84th do. 25 85th do. 10 86th do. 5 87th do. 2 88th do. 1 89th do. 50 90th do. 25 91st do. 10 92nd do. 5 93rd do. 2 94th do. 1 95th do. 50 96th do. 25 97th do. 10 98th do. 5 99th do. 2 100th do. 1

On Sheep and Swine. F. R. Dismore, Ephraim Bachelor, David G. Folsom.

On Horses and Cattle. B. F. Furber, Harford Merrow, Daniel Blum.

On Poultry. Wm. M. Palmer, Wm. Tibbotts, Rufus Lowell.

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On Products of Dairy. best June butter, 20 pounds, 1 50 2d do. 1 25 3d do. 1 00 4th do. 75 5th do. 50 6th do. 25 7th do. 10 8th do. 5 9th do. 2 10th do. 1 11th do. 50 12th do. 25 13th do. 10 14th do. 5 15th do. 2 16th do. 1 17th do. 50 18th do. 25 19th do. 10 20th do. 5 21st do. 2 22nd do. 1 23rd do. 50 24th do. 25 25th do. 10 26th do. 5 27th do. 2 28th do. 1 29th do. 50 30th do. 25 31st do. 1

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.



ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday of last week, with seven days later news.

GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament was prorogued on the 12th by the Queen in person. Her Majesty was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers along the route to Westminster Hall.

In her speech, after returning thanks for the zeal and energy shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war, she said: "In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts have been directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, to secure the future tranquility of Europe."

You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistia, and in their various military operations on the Danube.

The rest of the speech is quite local in character, and regards the engrossing interest of matters connected with the war had prevented the consideration of subjects promised to be brought forward at the opening of the session.

The Turkish loan of five millions sterling, guaranteed on Turkish revenue and Egyptian tribute, is opened at Paris and London: at Paris per cent, 45,000,000 were taken, at 85; at London, 1,000,000, at 85.

Cholera was making steady progress in London. Amongst the deaths was Lord Jocelyn, son-in-law of Lord Salisbury.

The accounts of the potato disease in the north of Ireland are more discouraging; it seems to be spreading, though not rapidly.

Cholera is severe in Belfast. There has been a considerable increase in the number of cases, and just that, for the requirements of the present year in the greater number of the Irish Unions.

FRANCE. The fête of St. Napoleon on the 15th, passed off quietly. The decorations were of great splendor. Marshal Magnan reviewed 25,000 troops, and a grand military parade was enacted in the Champ de Mars, representing the siege of Silistia.

The absence of the Emperor was regretted by the Parisians. There are, however, rumors that a conspiracy of nobles and generals, who were absent, was concocting a revolution.

An imperial decree orders the payment of the legacies of Napoleon the First; open credit for 5,000,000 francs, appointed capital to administer. Gen. d'Ornano is President of the commission.

The Monitor continues to give favorable accounts of the harvest, but the weather is now somewhat broken.

SPAIN. The Cortes are convoked for November 8th, on the date of the electoral law of 1837, a constituent assembly meeting in one chamber, with one Deputy for every 35,000 population.

A riot had occurred at Tortosa; the rioters assembled with the cries of "Viva España! Viva la Constitución! Viva Cabrera!" They then rushed to the City Hall to demand the abdication of the king.

On the 13th of June, a heavy storm of rain and hail fell over the greater portion of the Valley and did considerable injury. Grass was scarce, owing to the large amount of cattle driven over the plain to California, estimated at 150,000 head this season.

Numerous reports are current respecting the intentions of France. It is stated that Napoleon will not interfere in the present aspect of affairs, but objects equally to a republic, or the Carlist dynasty in Spain.

The London Globe mentions a rumor in diplomatic articles, that the English and French ambassadors at Madrid, are ordered to protest energetically against violence to any member of the royal family, or any attack on monarchical principles, but otherwise not to interfere.

THE WAR NEWS. From Vienna 16th inst., it is telegraphed: It is reported to believe that Prince Alexander Gortschakoff this morning notified the Austrian government that as long as the Turks are not expelled from the Principality, he will retain certain strategic points in the Principality.

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THE WAR NEWS.

Sixty thousand Russians were to be concentrated on the right bank of the Pruth, under Gov. Ledera, in order to cover the Russian flotilla on the Danube, which must be sacrificed by the evacuation of Galatz.

The report of the defeat of the Turks near Kars is repeated.

The Paris Monitor of Tuesday contains despatches from Bismarck. They add nothing new to previous accounts, but allusion is made to the extraordinary results of the fire from the Danube.

The round forts behind Bismarck, and respectively Ties and Tottich, had been previously reduced to a difficult task, as they were guarded by only 120 men each. The hand of the artillery men in Ties made a stout defense, fifty being killed and thirty-five only being taken unhurt.

Both forts, when captured, were blown up. An attack was then made upon Bismarck, and the walls which were fully damaged before the garrison could surrender.

The honor of the victory, such as it is, belongs wholly to the French.

Our private accounts from Dantzig state that the number of prisoners does not exceed 1500, and that they have been sent to Leodan. An overwhelming display of force was made by the allies. No fewer than fifteen sail of the line lay within their broadsides within range of the fortress.

The allies called on the Danube for one hundred pieces of cannon, mounted and dismounted. From the circumstance that Admiral Napier had issued a notice for all neutral vessels to leave the port of Riga before the 10th of August, it was surmised that Riga would be the next point of attack.

The prisoners taken at Bismarck will be sent to France on board English ships.

On the Danube no change has occurred in the position of affairs. Bismarck is quiet, and the occupying troops are not engaged in any considerable action at Varna, Shumla, and Constantinople. It had been fearfully destructive among the French.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette the particulars of a distressing accident that took place on Sunday night, by which a young man shot himself in the chest, and was killed.

The parties were Daniel M. Arthur and Catherine Desmond. Catherine was sitting at a small stand, reading a book, and her lover was teasing her and trying to transfer her eyes from the book to him.

Finally, all of his fond efforts having failed, he took a double-barrelled shot gun which stood at the corner, put it on a cap, and pulled the trigger, intending to blow the book and the girl.

Unfortunately, the gun was loaded, and the horror-stricken man heard a report, and saw his betrothed sing to the floor, bleeding and dying. The unhappy young man then before him, and he tried to look upon his foolish fall. Never trifled with fire-arms.

It appeared, according to the evidence of certain Chinese boatmen, that Mr. Perkins went on board the boat with his bedding, tools, and a small trunk, and a stick.

Mr. Perkins was lying down astern of the mainmast, when the captain of the boat, the male prisoner, approached and stabbed him seven or eight times in the back, with a sword.

He was then thrown overboard, and his body was seen floating in the water. The gold watch of the deceased was found in the possession of the female prisoner, and after their arrest, three hundred dollars, marked G. Perkins, were found in their possession.

They were found in their possession, and were taken to the court. The body of Mr. Perkins was recovered, and was found to be the same man who was seen on board the boat.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE. The Towanda Pilot gives an account of a fearful accident, and a narrow escape, which occurred at that village recently.

The accident appeared to be a child eight years old, son of Dr. F. A. Hoyer, was discovered on the railroad track opposite his residence, as the three o'clock train for Lockport came round the curve leading on the old mill-creek.

The child was thrown from the train, and was without loss, when the "cow catcher" caught him by a portion of its clothing, and threw it some ten feet from the track, without doing it any material injury. The child had been out of the house five minutes, and was not missed by its mother, until taken in, somewhat stunned by the concussion, the only perceptible injury being a slight bruise on the forehead.

The officers on the train deserve the greatest credit for their prompt action. The train was stopped, and did not proceed until the extent of the injury was fully ascertained.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE. The latest advices from the Rio Grande state that the revolution in Tamaulipas was spreading to an alarming extent notwithstanding large bodies of troops had been despatched to quell it.

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TERRENOUS CONFLAGRATION IN MILWAUKEE.

By an extrapost from the office of the Milwaukee News of the 23rd, we learn that one of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in that city broke out on that day, destroying property to the amount of from half a million to a million of dollars.

The fire caught about 12 o'clock in Davis's stable, and spread through the whole row of buildings, from Davis's to the Tremont House, and the wind then shifting, in an incredibly short space of time, the United States Hotel, and the whole block, extending from Huron to Michigan streets, including the whole square bounded by Main, Huron, East Water and Michigan streets, was in flames.

The flames then extended across East Water street to the west side, destroying all the buildings from the corner of Huron street to N. W. corner of the square. The fire was still raging at half past five o'clock P. M., though there was no doubt that it would be confined within the limits of the square.

The progress of the flames was so rapid that the efforts of the firemen were almost paralyzed, and the greatest confusion and excitement prevailed. The streets were filled with smoke. One building was filled with fireworks, produced a succession of loud reports, and walls were constantly falling with a loud crash.

In the height of the conflagration, a despatch was received from Kenosha, formerly Southport, asking for help, which of course could not be given. There were numerous stories of persons killed, and only doing from suffocation and fatigue. The only thing definite that could be learned was that two Germans died from exertion, and a fireman was drowned.

It is said that large quantities of goods were thrown into the streets, and afterwards destroyed by fire and water. From twenty-five to thirty buildings were destroyed, many of them the most substantial brick buildings in the heart of the city.

Among the losses were of the U. S. Hotel, insured for \$20,000; Wells & Dixon, tailors, whose loss is put down at \$75,000; insurance \$500; the Wisconsin register, insured for \$10,000; the loss \$1,500 over the insurance; J. D. Gardner, dry goods, and Bosworth's drug store, loss heavy, partly insured; and a large number of others. Much of the insurance falls on New England agents, principally the Hartford office. [Atlas.]

TRIAL OF THE MURDERERS OF MR. GEORGE PERKINS. We are indebted to a mercantile firm in this city for a copy of the China Mail, which contains the particulars of the trial of the murderers of Mr. George Perkins, formerly in the house of Thwing & Perkins of this city.

Mr. Perkins, it will be remembered, was returning home, and after passing through the harbor in the steamer Concordia from San Francisco, took a Chinese boat for Macao, on board which he was barbarously murdered and his body thrown into the sea. The persons arrested for the murder were a Chinese boatman and his wife, and a local look-alike before the English Supreme Court at Hong Kong.

It appeared, according to the evidence of certain Chinese boatmen, that Mr. Perkins went on board the boat with his bedding, tools, and a small trunk, and a stick.

Mr. Perkins was lying down astern of the mainmast, when the captain of the boat, the male prisoner, approached and stabbed him seven or eight times in the back, with a sword.

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AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Flour	\$10 00	12 00	Round Hogs	\$7 00	10 00
Corn Meal	1 25	1 25	12 00	12 00	12 00
Wheat	2 00	2 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Barley	1 25	1 25	12 00	12 00	12 00
Oats	1 00	1 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Beans	1 75	1 75	12 00	12 00	12 00
Peas	1 50	1 50	12 00	12 00	12 00
Wheat	1 25	1 25	12 00	12 00	12 00
Barley	1 00	1 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Oats	1 00	1 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Beans	1 75	1 75	12 00	12 00	12 00
Peas	1 50	1 50	12 00	12 00	12 00
Wheat	1 25	1 25	12 00	12 00	12 00
Barley	1 00	1 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Oats	1 00	1 00	12 00	12 00	12 00
Beans	1 75	1 75	12 00	12 00	12 00
Peas	1 50	1 50	12 00	12 00	12 00

At Market, 2000 Beef Cattle, 4000 Sheep and 1200 Swine. BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra \$5 00 per lb; first quality \$4 50; second quality \$4 00; third quality \$3 50; fourth quality \$3 00; fifth quality \$2 50; sixth quality \$2 00; seventh quality \$1 50; eighth quality \$1 00; ninth quality \$0 50; tenth quality \$0 25.

WOLFE'S OIL.—We quote extra \$5 00 per lb; first quality \$4 50; second quality \$4 00; third quality \$3 50; fourth quality \$3 00; fifth quality \$2 50; sixth quality \$2 00; seventh quality \$1 50; eighth quality \$1 00; ninth quality \$0 50; tenth quality \$0 25.

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WRITTEN TO G. W. BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

THE SEA.

[CONCLUDED.]

wild fowl according to the season. It was too, of sheep—a circumstance that was source of delight to the natives, who owed great blessing, as well as domestic ducks and fowls, to the brig being well stocked.

Captain Lester had, after one or two allowed his men and the natives to treat the brig as a complete wreck, and to take

"It is now, Sir Edward, nearly fourteen months," replied Sophy gently. He was scarcely conscious how often the same question had been similarly replied to.

quaintance with the sea, to see her old friends the children, and to talk with some of her young companions, now hard-working fisherwomen. Still, nothing drew her thoughts away from those who were coming; and it was with a wildly beating heart she saw, on the morning

Sir Edward managed the young man's return to the navy by the assistance of his old friend, the captain of the frigate. This was done at

have observed that in comedies the clown plays the droll, while some scrub rogue is made the fine gentleman or hero. Thus it is in farce of life. Wise men spend their time in mirth, 'tis only fools who are serious.

[Lord Bolingbroke.]

HASTY WORDS

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 earth, 'tis only fools who are serious.
 [Lord Bolingbroke.

Wallet Found.
FOUND, between Belgrade Depot and Charles Whittier's Store, in Rome, a Wallet, containing a sum of money. Owner can have the same by calling on the subscriber proving property.
JAMES T. FRENCH.
Rome, Aug. 19, 1884. *3w35

Longview, Tacoma.
 West, Hartford.
 Widen, Solon.
 Robinson, East Sumner.
 Jos. B. Hall, Presque Isle.
 A. T. Mooers, Aroostook.
 All letters on business connected with the office, should
 be addressed to the Publisher, BENJAMIN ELTON, Augusta

the latest and most approved patterns; Parlor and
Eight Stoves—all of which will be sold as low as can be

FARM FOR SALE.
A FARM in SIDNEY, situated on the Coun-

divided into woodland, pasture and tillage, with a comfortable house, an excellent barn, 67 by 32 feet, with a first floor 20 by 30 feet. It has an outside of 10 feet 6 inches.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar and five cents per square of *fifteen lines*, for three insertions and twenty cents for each subsequent insertion.

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" E. Baker, Buckfield Village.

Jaqueth, Albion	M. M. Dismore, No. Anson.
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ms, Bowdoin.	J. French, Norridgewock.
Davis, Little River.	A. F. Wethers, New Portland.
Holway, Richmond.	E. A. Boynton, Detroit.
Siddet, Dresden.	C. C. Wheeler, Canaan.
Asles, So. Jefferson.	James Dodson, Harmony.
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	W. C. Carr, North Palermo.

Folsom, " James Ferry, Lincolnville.
Latham, Phillips. J. F. Milliken, Centre "

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Glover, Hebron.	C. H. B. Woodbury, Dover.
Charles, Stow.	W. Paul, Foxcroft.
W. A. Frye, Denmark.	John H. Rice, Monson.
W. A. Frye, Fryeburg.	E. A. Jenks, Brownville.
W. A. Frye, "	C. F. Smith, East Corinth.
Russell, Lovell.	J. H. Macomber, Mills.
Corfield, Palmyra.	(Geo. L. Howard, Abbot.

All letters on business connected with the office, should

addressed to the publisher, Russell E. Hays, August 12